




MAKING OF INDIAN NATION

MODULE-1

FROM COMPANY TO CROWN



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FROM COMPANY TO CROWN

- * The English East India Company-1600
- * Purely a commercial enterprise
- * No political ambitions
- * Focussed on trade
- * Later, nurture political ambitions
- * Shift from trade to politics

Causes for shift in policy

- * FIRST CAUSE

- * The East India Company protected their trading posts through fortification
- * This led to conflict with local rulers
- * Thus trade must protect through politics



- * SECOND CAUSE

- * The company authorities thought that the acquisition of political power would give them a freehand in trade
- * This will force Indians to sell their products at a cheaper rate



- * THIRD CAUSE

- * Political power was indispensable to the company to keep the European traders out and to make its trade independent without the intervention of the Indian powers

EXPANSION OF POWER

- * The political ambitions of the company were first manifested in their attempt to conquer the Mughals.
- * The British used this opportunity to expand its power.
- * France appeared as new rival to British.
- * Britain started series of wars with France

To became supreme, Britain fought wars :-

Carnatic wars

- * 1744-1763
- * Nearly 20 years
- * 1st Carnatic war- 1744 to 1748 The French under Dupleix, won initial victories.
- * 2nd Carnatic war 1748-1754
- * 3rd Carnatic war 1756-1763





Battle of Plassey-1757

- * War fought between the English and Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of Bengal.
- * The English East India Company got permission from Mughal Emperor to export and import their goods without paying tax- Dusthaks
- * They misused it-Private trade carried on by the employees of the company
- * British began to fortify Calcutta without the permission of the Nawab-They also gave shelter to those who rebelled against the Nawab-led to war-treachery-British got the victory



Battle of Buxar 1764

- * New Nawab- Mir Jafar- mere puppet in the hands of British
- * Company's servants emptied his treasury
- * British found that Mir Jafar was unable to meet their demands- forced him to abdicate the throne-Installed Mir Kasim in his place.
- * Mir Kasim made an attempt to prevent the misuse of trading privilege-Company started military operations against him-1763, he was defeated by Company-escaped and made treaty with Shuja-ud-daula(Ruler of Oudh) and Shah Alam II(Mughal Emperor)- battle on 22 October 1764- British got victory-started Dual Government.



War with Mysore

- * Mysore was the most important state in Deccan.
- * Mysore grown under Haider Ali and Tipu Sulthan
- * Mysore controlled the profitable trade of Malabar- A challenge to British trade in Malabar.
- * British fought 4 wars with Marathas.1767-69, 1780-84, 1790-92, 1799.British got victory



War with Marathas

- * After the third battle of Panipat, the Marathas were divided into many states under different chiefs such as Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwad and Bhonsle.
- * Confederacy under Peshwa
- * 1st Anglo-Maratha war- 1775 to 82
- * 2nd Anglo-Maratha war 1803-05,
- * Third Anglo-Maratha war-1817-18
- * Territories were annexed by the British
- * Subsidiary forces were kept within their territories.
- * Foreign policies were taken over by the British.
- * Make Britain a Paramount power in India



THANK YOU

